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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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## CALDWELL OF SPRINGFIELD.

### New Jersey—1780.

Here's the spot. Look around you. Above on the right
Lay the Hessians encamped. By that church on the right
Stood the gaunt Jersey farmers. And here ran a wall—
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball.
Nothing more. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers bow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.

Nothing more did I say! Stay one moment; you've heard
Of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the word
Down at Springfield! What, No? Come—that's bad, why be had
All the Jerseys adame! And they gave him the name
Of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge
For he loved the Lord God—and he hated King George!

He had cause, you might say! When the Hessians had day
Marched up with Knyphausen they stopped on their way
At the "Farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew
But God—and that one of the hireling crew
Who fired the shot! Enough!—there she lay
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away!

Did he preach—did he pray? Think of him as you stand
By the old church to-day;—think of him and that hand
Of militant ploughboys! See the smoke and the heat
Of that reckless advance—of that straggling retreat!
Keep the ghost of that wife, fouly slain, in your view—
And what could you—what should you, what would you do?

Why, just what he did! They were left in the lurch
For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church,
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road
With his arms full of Psalm books, and threw down his load
At their feet! Then, above all the shouting and shots,
Rang his voice.—"Put Watts into 'em—Boys, give 'em Watts!"

And they did. That is all. Grasses spring, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball—
But not always a hero like this—and that's all.

*—Bret Harte, in the New York Tribune, July 4.*

## SUB ROSA.

Who knows the secret of the rose?
Deep in her silent heart it glows:—
The sun alone, from upper air,
Discerns the heavenly mystery there.
Is there one human soul that knows
The sacred secret of the rose?

Not he who sad and daunted stands,
Afraid to reach his trembling hands,
Afraid to grasp the bliss that lies
Deep in those golden mysteries.
Lest men or angels shout in scorn
The legend of the rose's thorn.

Not he who wastes his listless hours,
Like idle moths, on any flowers:—
High on the rose's front serene
Blazes the crown that marks the queen.
No soul that dares that sign deny
Shall in her fragrant bosom lie.

Not he who knows no more delight
Than dwells within his fickle sight;
For bush and bloom may pass away
In compass of a summer day;
But still the rose's heart is sweet,
Though all its outward glow be fleet.

But he who meets its keenest thorn
With gracious strength and tender scorn;
Who knows the royal heart that stands
Of stingless tools or timid hands;
Who trusts love's overmastering power
When love's own blooms fade and die;
Who waits with passionless strength and calm
For passion's peace that comes at length—
He only conquers, for he knows
The sacred secret of the rose.

*Rose Terry in Harper's Magazine.*

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

### REMEDY FOR CURRANT WORM.

A correspondent of the New York *World* says that powdered white hellebore is a perfect specific for these pests if seasonably and rightly employed, and thus gives his way of applying it: It will not do to wait until the bushes are defoliated, but watch them narrowly, commencing early, before the larvæ are fully grown. The first indication is seen near the ground, or on the lower branches, in the finely perforated leaves, on the under side of which will be found numbers of very minute yellowish-green worms, and perhaps some unhatched eggs. No time need be lost now—take a dredging-box or previously rubbed through a sieve, or otherwise freed from lumps, and, passing along to windward of the row, scatter with the hand sufficient to thoroughly cover the leaves of bushes. It is not necessary that the leaves should be wet. A gentle breeze will diffuse the powder throughout. The eggs are always deposited on the under side of the leaf, and in three or four distinct crops of worms appear during the season, each succeeding one bigger than the last, so that by looking over bushes often, and if there are any worms renew the application. Four years ago my bushes were overrun, and a part of them, with the fruit on, all destroyed. Since then I have practiced the foregoing plan with entire success, having healthy bushes and abundant crops of finest currants. My neighbors have delayed longer, been less thoroughly, and in some cases stopped almost entirely. A great quantity of hellebore is not necessary; a light but complete dusting does the work.

### TO RESTORE FURNITURE.

An old cabinet maker says, the best preparation for cleaning picture frames and restoring furniture, especially that somewhat marred or scratched, is a mixture of three parts of linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores its original color, and color, and leaves a luster upon the surface. Put on with a flannel, and when dry, rub with clean soft woolen cloth.

### GRAHAM CAKE.

To one quart of Graham flour or bran flour add one tablespoonful of salt, five tablespoonfuls of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of yeast, or a small yeast cake; stir as thick as pound cake. Let it stand over night if wanted for breakfast. When ready to bake, add a well-beaten egg and a teaspoonful of soda; put in cups half an hour. They are excellent.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

### DESTROYING POTATO BEETLES.

A Wisconsin correspondent of the *American Rural Home* referring to the use of Paris green to destroy potato beetles, says: Here, we have been obliged to endure the infliction of his annual appearance and depredations upon our potato vines for the last seven years, and after throwing away thousands of dollars' worth of flour mixed with Paris green, it was discovered that the green mixed with water was a great deal cheaper in the end, more effective in the work of killing them, inasmuch as it can be applied at any time of the day. It is a much more durable and constant destroyer than when applied dry, as the sunlight dries it off it becomes dry and then by a little shaking of the vines by the wind the composition disappears mostly, and the plants are not materially harmed by the bugs.

My method is, to fill a common sized water pail with water, and a tablespoon even full, of the green, by stirring well, which will give the water a deep green color.

I then take part of an old broom (or a new one will do) and with that I sprinkle the vines. One pail full suffices for two rows about twelve rods in length. One application will suffice for the present and first future generation. I seldom have to make more than two applications during the season, and will further state it is safer to get the green of some reliable druggist, as you are more likely to obtain an unadulterated article.

### DRY AND CRACKED FINGERS.

The New York *World* in answer to a correspondent says: We know, by experience, something "about dry and cracked fingers," for we once worked on a farm and were cook as many men and boys are about properly cleansing our hands. It was our own fault that we had sore hands, as it is yours. We finally learned to avoid the suffering by washing our hands clean with castile soap and hot water and wiping them dry before exposing them to the cold air. Rubbing on lard at night we used to rub them with glycerine and dry it in before the fire. We never had any trouble afterwards. If at our work we got our hands very much soiled or dirty, we took palms to rub them dry as soon as we could before exposing them to the air.

### GARDENING AS A RECREATION.

I would recommend every man in the autumn of his life to take to gardening, if he has not already experienced its pleasures. Of all occupations in the world, it is the one which combines repose and activity. It is rest-in-work or work-in-rest. It is not idleness; it is not stagnation, and yet it is perfect quietude. Like all things mortal, it has its failures and its disappointments, and there are some things hard to understand. But it is never without its rewards, perhaps if there were nothing but successful cultivation the aggregate enjoyment would be less. It is better for the occasional shadows to come over the scene.

The discipline then, is more salutary. It tries one's patience, and it tries one's faith. The perpetual warfare that seems ever to be going on between the animal and vegetable world is something strange and perplexing. It is hard to understand why the beautiful tender blossoms and the delicate, fresh leaflets of my rose trees should be covered with green flies, and destroyed as soon as they are born. It is a mystery I cannot solve; but I know that there is a meaning in it, and that it is all decreed for good, only that I am too ignorant to fathom it.

And even in the worst seasons there is far more to reward and encourage than to disheart and to disappoint. There is no day of the year without something to afford tranquil pleasure to the cultivated eye—some thing on which the mind may rest (using the words in double sense) with profit and delight. If there is no surprise, no fresh discovery for you, there is always something to be done.

"The garden is a constant source of amusement to us both," wrote Dr. Arnold in one of his delightful letters (he was writing of himself and wife); "there are always some little alterations to be made—few spots where an additional shrub or two would be ornamental—something coming into blossom: so that I can always delight to go round and see how many more are going on." In the spring and summer there is hoeing, bringing chance visible every morning—something to fulfill and something to excite expectation. And then in the winter, flower-culture has its delights. If you have a green house or conservatory—no matter how small—you have an indoor garden, in which you may watch the same changes and enjoy the same delight. And if you have not, you may still do something to preserve your nurslings during the rigors of the hibernal season.

Indeed there are but few states of life in which floriculture is not an available enjoyment. To rich and to poor it is a blessing equally accessible. "As gardening," it was observed by Sir William Temple, who has had a new lease of life in one of the best of Macaulay's "Essays," "has been the inclination of kings and the choice of philosophers, so it has been the common favorite of public men and private men—a pleasure of the greatest, and the care of the meanest; and, indeed, an employment and a possession for which no man has been too high or too low." I am disposed, indeed, to think that to men of low estate it yields greater joy than to those who hail from high places.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

### The English Idea of Americans.

The old-fashioned English observer has passed away, and has been succeeded in the inheritance by the modern English critic, a very different person, and it is difficult to describe, though we know him when we see him. He knows a good deal more than his progenitor, both about the world at large and himself, and he has been taught from his cradle up that the old-fashioned system of English observation was wrong. He has learned that his progenitor and his progenitor's friends in Parliament made terrible mistakes during the Rebellion in thinking that they understood the American question; he finds it admitted on all hands that this is a great country with a great future before it; he finds a general disposition among his own countrymen to be as civil as circumstances will permit to America, and has learned from Carlyle to be earnest, and from Ronald Gower, in the Grosvenor Gallery, and from Matthew Arnold that criticism must be full of sweetness and light. He is filled with an earnest desire to do right, and to find out what he can about the United States from the best sources. Accordingly he consults our own press and studies the sayings and speeches of our great men, and the result is that he has arrived at Washington in a state of bewilderment which baffles description. He is given to understand for example, that this country, which is so corrupt that Senators at Washington are said to come in their places and announce that the way is being paved for a Tiberius or a Napoleon, is at the same time so pure that no form of honesty is considered twelve large amounts of money honestly due them for public advertising. Every time the local board we because they consider the way in which the board was constituted was—not illegal, but incpedient on grounds of public policy. Every time the local board, in which the late Mr. Greeley was a literary light and political guide, and that is the same time it is contrary in which Mr. Greeley's career was universally looked upon and talked about as a joke; that it is a country where a big man, instead of being a prosecutor as a partizer, and one Oakes Ames, a member of Congress, a corrupt scoundrel, and that at the same time a country in which the same Vice-President is honored as a Christian statesman, and the same Oakes Ames receives an ovation in public celebration of his honesty; that it is a country without any taste, or any art of any kind, and at the same time a country with a national school of sculpture, a literature rich in poetry and prose of every kind, a stage on which the grandest Shakespearian acting takes place; and as for painting and music it can buy all it wants. We found the other day, in a leading English newspaper of no very philo-American tendencies, a statement that the Americans "are rapidly taking their place among the most intelligent and refined peoples" in the world. It possesses, too, the "American gentleman," the "American lady," on account, is simply a perfect type of man, besides being a contributor of the world, and having a wonderful faculty of acquiring foreign languages, but on the other hand another account, is a simple boor, with no education, morals or manners, and very coarse in good society manners. It has a free press, but it is a press, in its own account, venal, unreliable, and indecent, and which in the same breath is the best informed in society. Then there is the American family life—but on these subjects we confess we are bewildered ourselves.—*Nebula, in Galaxy for June.*

### Reason in Animals.

So much attention is at present directed to this and similar subjects that we trust to be pardoned for adding another instance of the power in question. Nellie is a Pomeranian dog, about thirteen months old. She was given to her present mistress six months ago, and from circumstances that we have made to educate her had all resulted in failure. She has not even been properly instructed in the ordinary amenities of life, as found in dogs who are inmates of our city houses. Under these circumstances her intimate took her home to board for a day or two, and by a judicious system of rewards, and rarely of punishments, soon taught her the ordinary accomplishments of sitting up, and walking on her hind-legs about the room. By degrees her accomplishments increased in number and perfection, and now during dinner she stays under her mistress's chair, and when the order is given to get her table-cloth she brings a newspaper which is kept in the corner of the room, spreads it out, and then takes in her mistress prepares her food in a saucer, which is then placed on the newspaper.—But Nellie does not touch it until her mistress gives the signal by counting one, two, three.

From the account we have given it will be seen that Nellie is a dog of considerable intelligence, and even possesses a mathematical mind. It is possibly in this latter gift that she excels, for the best evidences of reasoning power we propose to relate. Four or five times each day, for about a week, Nellie had carried messages in a basket to friends, and from Matthew Arnold that criticism must be full of sweetness and light. He is filled with an earnest desire to do right, and to find out what he can about the United States from the best sources. Accordingly he consults our own press and studies the sayings and speeches of our great men, and the result is that he arrives at Washington in a state of bewilderment which baffles description. He is given to understand for example, that this country, which is so corrupt that Senators at Washington are said to come in their places and announce that the way is being paved for a Tiberius or a Napoleon, is at the same time so pure that no form of honesty is considered twelve large amounts of money honestly due them for public advertising. Every time the local board we because they consider the way in which the board was constituted was—not illegal, but incpedient on grounds of public policy. Every time the local board, in which the late Mr. Greeley was a literary light and political guide, and that is the same time it is contrary in which Mr. Greeley's career was universally looked upon and talked about as a joke; that it is a country where a big man, instead of being a prosecutor as a partizer, and one Oakes Ames, a member of Congress, a corrupt scoundrel, and that at the same time a country in which the same Vice-President is honored as a Christian statesman, and the same Oakes Ames receives an ovation in public celebration of his honesty; that it is a country without any taste, or any art of any kind, and at the same time a country with a national school of sculpture, a literature rich in poetry and prose of every kind, a stage on which the grandest, Shakespearian acting takes place; and as for painting and music it can buy all it wants. We found the other day, in a leading English newspaper of no very philo-American tendencies, a statement that the Americans "are rapidly taking their place among the most intelligent and refined peoples" in the world. It possesses, too, the "American gentleman," the "American lady," on account, is simply a perfect type of man, besides being a contributor of the world, and having a wonderful faculty of acquiring foreign languages, but on the other hand another account, is a simple boor, with no education, morals or manners, and very coarse in good society manners. It has a free press, but it is a press, in its own account, venal, unreliable, and indecent, and which in the same breath is the best informed in society. Then there is the American family life—but on these subjects we confess we are bewildered ourselves.—*Nebula, in Galaxy for June.*

## WASHINGTON.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1873.

### Boiler Makers Take Notice.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, who leaves here to-morrow for his home at Nyack, on the Hudson, will start from there so as to arrive at Pittsburgh about July 15. In that city he will be found at the office of the Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, in the Custom House, and desires to meet manufacturers of iron, especially of boilers, to converse with them on the subject. He will also receive any plans and estimates of boilers suitable to the contemplated experiments into the causes of steam boiler explosions, and will then select such as may seem best suited to the purpose, and will give the necessary orders for their manufacture. In company with the Commissioners he will also select a site for the proposed experiments.

### General Inspecting Tour.

After remaining two or three days in Pittsburgh, and having finished the business above stated, he will proceed to Cincinnati and inspect the workings of the Steamboat Board at that city. Thence he will visit St. Louis, Springfield and Galena, and take a steamboat at the latter point for the Upper Mississippi as far as St. Paul. On the way he will look into the affairs of Steamboat Boards and Local Inspectors. At the same time he proposes to make a thorough examination of everything relating to steamboating on the Western rivers, especially with reference to the boilers, the capacity of those having them in charge, and of the general management of this branch of the steamboat service. From St. Paul he will proceed to Milwaukee, and thence, taking a steamer on Lake Michigan to Grand Haven, opposite, in Michigan, and thence to Chicago also by steamer. Going by rail to Detroit he will proceed by steamer down Lakes Erie and Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and crossing over to Lake Champlain, will return by that route and the Hudson. Wherever there is a Steamboat Board, the General will remain long enough to make some personal examination. In August he will visit the Supervising and Local Inspectors offices in New England, and in the autumn those of the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

**Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1873.

### Defenders of the Modocs.

The Intelligencer this morning says to-day that the late friends and counsellors of the Modocs will make an effort to defend the murderers of Gen. Canby creates considerable surprise from the audacity displayed, as there are documents to show that some of these parties themselves were responsible for the conduct of Captain Jack and his band for the past five or six years.

### Jacob Thompson's Defalcation.

The deficit in Jacob Thompson's accounts, as Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan, is understood from an official statement that was contained in the abstraction of bonds of certain Indian trust funds, to the amount of $821,000, by a clerk named Bailey, in 1858. The government, however, has kept him with the Indians by assuming the amount and appropriating annually a sum necessary to pay the interest.

**The Trial of the Modoc Indians—Assembling of the Military Commission—A Succinct Review of All the Official Version of the Affair.**

**An Indian Superintendent on the Character of the Modocs—To Whom the Responsibility of the Controversy Belongs—Serious Accusations Against Prominent Whites.**

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1873.

A telegram received at Army Headquarters from the commanding officer of the Military Division of the Pacific announces the arrival at Fort Klamath of the officers of the Military Commission for the trial of the Modoc prisoners. The Commission is composed of Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, First Cavalry; Captain Johnson Mendenhall, Battery G, Fourth Artillery; Captain H. C. Hasbrouck, Light Battery, Fourth Artillery; Captain Robert Pollock, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant George Kingsbury, commanding Company E, Twelfth Infantry, and Major H. P. Curtis, Judge Advocate. Although the Commission assembled for organization at Fort Klamath, Army Headquarters here that it will be several days before the business can be arranged and the witnesses brought together so as to proceed with the trial.

In response to a resolution of the Senate of January 8, 1873, asking information relative to the then existing difficulties with the Modoc and other Indian tribes in Northern California and Southern Oregon, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted a report from Mr. Cluse, the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which this subject was fully treated upon. In anticipation of the assembling of the Military Commission at Fort Klamath for the trial of Captain Jack and his equally treacherous companions, a few extracts from this letter will afford timely and useful information. The importance of the action of this Court lies chiefly in the fact that it passes the responsible duty of responsible tribunal for the punishment of offending Indians. The substance of the letter is as follows:

The Modoc tribe of Indians has been known to the Indian office since 1853 as generally unfriendly to the whites. It first entered into treaty relations with the government by a treaty to which the Klamaths and Yahooskin band of Snakes were also parties, made on the 14th day of October, 1864, ratified by the Senate, with several verbal amendments, July 2, 1866. After the Indians had assented to these amendments, the Commissioner of the treaty was proclaimed by the President, February 18, 1870. Under the provisions of article 1 of this treaty, and of the act approved March 3, 1871, Chap. 5871, issued thereunder, a tract of land, estimated to contain 768,000 acres, was set apart for the Indians parties to the treaty, in the southern part of Oregon.

In September, 1865, while this treaty was pending before the Senate, the Modocs, together with the Klamaths and Snakes commenced operations for their benefit. The Modocs, presumedly acting under advice of certain lawless whites, had previously withdrawn from the country to their former home, and the Klamaths and Snakes were left practically living the ensuing year a part of this tribe, under their head chief, "Schon-chin," or "Skin-tha," was instructed according to the agency. Capt. Jack's band, however, preferred to remain at their old home. In the latter part of 1865 and 1866 presents and inducements were presented for their acceptance when Captain Jack made serious objection to the whole affair. He was subsequently induced by the other chiefs to withdraw his opposition and settled with his immediate followers upon the reservation. Within three months a dispute arose between the Modocs and the Klamaths, due in a great measure to the unfriendly influences and conduct of the latter. In October, 1869, the Modocs removed to another part of the reservation. Here disturbances soon arose between the Modocs settled in the departure of the Modocs, who refused, as they said, to go among the Klamaths, for the benefit of their enemies, the Klamaths. The Oregon Superintendent attempted to quiet the brewing storm by establishing Camp Yainax, a distant part of the reservation a sub-agency for the Modocs and others, leaving the Klamaths at the regular agency. But this measure did not satisfy the turbulent portion of the tribe under Captain Jack. To avert the outbreak, which the Superintendent deemed imminent, two Commissioners held consultations with these Indians in November, 1872. It was then understood that they should be permitted to remain where they were until further action were taken by the Indian office, provided they refrained from theft and disturbance. An extended correspondence between the military officers, the Oregon State authorities, and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that State, in which the dangers of serious troubles were set forth and acknowledged by all these officials, and from which it was apparent that the army, while stationed to insure the greatest protection of the citizens, yet felt themselves restrained from active operations against the Indians, under the agreement respecting the reservation, though it was held that Captain Jack and his band had forfeited their rights to consideration. A letter from the Commissioner, written on April 12th, 1872, instructed the Oregon Superintendent to have the Modoc Indians removed, if practical, to the reservation set apart for them under the treaty, and if removed to see that they were properly protected from the Klamath Indians. If they could not be removed to or kept on the reservation, the Superintendent was required to give his views as to the practicability of locating them at some other point.

In the following July an order was received from the Indian office by Superintendent Odeneal to remove the Modoc Indians to the Klamath reservation, peaceably if he could, and forcibly if he must. The land at this time could muster about eighty well armed warriors, and at that time was in camp on Lost river. The agent at once sent a messenger to Captain Jack and the head men of the tribe to meet him at Link river to have a talk, at the same time he addressed a communication to Lieutenant Colonel Frank Wheaton, commanding the District of the Lakes, Camp Warner, Oregon, in which he stated his orders and his intention to execute them, and that he did not desire military coercion, and in event of their refusal would call upon him for a force sufficient to compel them to do so. The Modocs refused to meet the representatives of the Indian office. It now only remained to try force. On November 28 Captain Jackson, with thirty men of the First United States Cavalry, left Fort Klamath, and arrived at the camp of the Modocs before dawn the next morning. At seven o'clock an interview took place, lasting three-quarters of an hour. The Indians refused to comply, whereupon Captain Jackson ordered the Indians to lay down their arms. At this juncture "Scar Faced" Charley raised his gun, and, with an oath, saying he would kill one officer to begin with, fired at Lieutenant Boutelle, who was at the head of the men, but failed to take effect in his coat sleeve. A conflict of two hours' duration ensued.

The Superintendent commenting upon this first encounter says: "A majority of the Modocs have for years been residing upon the reservation and demeaning themselves properly, while Captain Jack, disregarding the counsel of the head chief, Schonchin, has persisted in roaming wherever he pleased, taking as many others with him as he could persuade to go. No injustice has ever been done the Modocs that I am aware of, though they have been bad Indians in the past, having murdered helpless emigrants passing through their country by the score. Captain Jack and other leaders of this band are indicted in books, not for gross, but for several common sense I believe them not inferior in intellect to ordinary men. They are educated in all the vices of our race, and have no apparent desire for any other kind of knowledge. They boast of the number of people they have killed, both Indians and whites. They are enough to demoralize all the Indians in that part of the State, and I refuse to subdue them now is not only the most merciful and christian-like, but the only safe way to deal with them. For eight years they have been persisting in trouble and delay preventing in the course desired to be pursued for their benefit. The Interior commenced building houses on the terms should be made with the band which could in any way interfere with, afterward arresting and rendering the murderers of Peace Commissioners." The same Superintendent, speaking of the responsibility for the conduct of Captain Jack's band, says: "I have sufficient reason to believe that there are a few men in Yreka, California, some eight miles from Link river, who are to a great extent, if not entirely, responsible for the insubordination of Captain Jack's band. They are several letters in existence which go to show these men have persuaded them to remain off the reservation, and have been the cause of all the trouble indulged in the departure of the Modocs, who refused, as they said, to go among the Klamaths, for the benefit of their enemies, the Klamaths. The Oregon Superintendent attempted to quiet the brewing storm by establishing Camp Yainax, a distant part of the reservation a sub-agency for the Modocs and others, leaving the Klamaths at the regular agency. But this measure did not satisfy the turbulent portion of the tribe under Captain Jack. To avert the outbreak, which the Superintendent deemed imminent, two Commissioners held consultations with these Indians in November, 1872. It was then understood that they should be permitted to remain where they were until further action were taken by the Indian office, provided they refrained from theft and disturbance. An extended correspondence between the military officers, the Oregon State authorities, and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that State, in which the dangers of serious troubles were set forth and acknowledged by all these officials, and from which it was apparent that the army, while stationed to insure the greatest protection of the citizens, yet felt themselves restrained from active operations against the Indians, under the agreement respecting the reservation, though it was held that Captain Jack and his band had forfeited their rights to consideration. A letter from the Commissioner, written on April 12th, 1872, instructed the Oregon Superintendent to have the Modoc Indians removed, if practical, to the reservation set apart for them under the treaty, and if removed to see that they were properly protected from the Klamath Indians. If they could not be removed to or kept on the reservation, the Superintendent was required to give his views as to the practicability of locating them at some other point.

In the following July an order was received from the Indian office by Superintendent Odeneal to re-

## STORMS IN THE WEST.

### Great Damage to Crops, Buildings, &c.

### Extraordinary Rain Fall—The Hocking Valley Overflowed—Flood of 1832 Exceeded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYSVILLE, KY., July 5, 1873.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening this city was visited by a tornado which unroofed a number of buildings, including the railroad machine shops, tearing down shade trees and carrying out a great number of chimneys. John Brosie was seriously injured by flying debris. The crops in this vicinity have been damaged to a very great extent.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ATHENS, OHIO, July 5, 1873.

The Hocking valley is one wide sheet of water from Lancaster to the ohio. Rain has fallen continuously since Thursday last. The damage to crops is estimated at a million and a half dollars. The Hocking is two feet higher than the high water mark of 1832. Travel has been interrupted and the telegraph lines prostrated in all directions. The salt works of G. T. Gould and Joseph Herrold are badly damaged. Six miles of the canal between Athens and Saline is destroyed. No loss of life thus far reported.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIKEVILLE, OHIO, July 5, 1873.

A heavy storm took place at Dunkirk yesterday about 4 p. m., blowing one house down and several canvasses. A colt was carried about one hundred feet and fell unhurt. About one mile and a half southwest from Dunkirk a little boy was out playing when the storm came up and a whirlwind seized him carrying him about eight feet in the air, when his father ran out and caught him. The boy was saved unhurt. Several buildings were blown down at Hartford, she one boy killed by the falling of the Court House chimney. Many houses were destroyed at Red Key by wind, and a vast amount of timber. The storm came from the southwest and ranged southeast.

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BRADFORD, OHIO, July 5, 1873.

The terrible storm which passed over this section last evening was the most severe that has ever been known. A mile west of this place five acres of woods were leveled to the ground, and the telegraph wires are down for miles each of us.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 5, 1873.

The storms of last night are conceded by every one to have been the heaviest known for years. Great damage has been done to farmers in this section. The telegraph wires were prostrated and communication is cut off in every direction.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, Ind., July 5, 1873.

Very heavy rain storms, along with hail, thunder and lightning, have prevailed since Tuesday night. About twelve o'clock each night the rain came down in perfect torrents. No such storms have visited this part of the country for many years. Great damage has been done to the wheat crop.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 5.—Recent severe storms have come much damage to the crops in this vicinity. Portions of the track of the Hocking Valley Railroad, between this city and Lancaster, and all water bridges and telegraph poles have been washed away, and trains have stopped running. Over one hundred persons are delayed in this city waiting for repairs of the track so as to allow the running of trains to take them to their respective homes.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 5.—The Scioto river has overflowed its banks, and is spreading destruction and ruin in its path. Reports from Portsmouth, Piketon, Waverly and other towns in the Scioto valley, probably ruining from five hundred to a thousand acres. The corn is flattened down and ruin is the consequence. Carr Street, in this city, The streams are so high that the roads are impassable and travel is stopped. Columbus. No trains from the East since Thursday.

### Wind Storm in Wisconsin—Ten Persons Drowned at Green Lake.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—A terrible storm broke upon this city at noon yesterday, while the Fourth of July festivities were in full blast and our beautiful bay covered with pleasure boats and yachts filled with pleasure seekers, among which were ladies. The yachts Louise and Lone Star were capsized. The inmates received a severe ducking, and some narrowly escaped drowning. Trees were uprooted, signs, chimneys and awnings were blown down, while loud peals of thunder and flashes of lightning followed in succession. All passed over in half an hour without loss of life. But in the afternoon sad news came from Green Lake, a summer resort among water near Ripon, already famous as a summer resort. The sailing yacht P. B. Harshaw capsized, and ten persons were drowned. Only two persons of those on board, were lost: Mrs. A. P. Carman, Dartford; Mrs. M. C. Russell and daughter, Berlin, Green Lake County. Mr. Russell is leading and child of Rev. Allen, Dartford. A rowboat also capsized, and Thomas made an address of welcome, to child, and Mrs. John Baird, Dartford, were all which the Shah briefly replied. His Majesty was drowned. Along the line of the Milwaukee and then escorted to the Palais Bourbon, where he was St. Paul Railroad the damage by the storm was great. A tornado damaged the grain throughout Green, Fon du Lac and Sheboygan counties to a greatextent. Its course was from northwest to southeastward and it lifted and carried everything before it. Barns and fences were blown to the ground, in Fon du Lac City many buildings were unroofed. A vast number of large poplar shade trees were uprooted on the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad. The trains were very much delayed. Reports from the country indicate that the storm was more severe than at the city. Many persons were badly injured, and several killed. The damage to crops is estimated at a million and a half dollars. The Hocking is two feet higher than the high water mark of 1832. Travel has been interrupted and the telegraph lines prostrated in all directions. The salt works of G. T. Gould and Joseph Herrold are badly damaged. Six miles of the canal between Athens and Saline is destroyed. No loss of life thus far reported.

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### The Shah of Persia Departs from England for France.

LONDON, July 8.—The Shah of Persia left this city to-day for France. He proceeded to Portsmouth, where he embarked on the British steam sloop Rapid, which sailed immediately for Cherbourg. An immense crowd gathered at the railway station and loudly cheered the Shah. As the Rapid steamed out of Portsmouth harbor, a parting salute was fired by the forts attached to the channel squadron.

CHERBOURG, July 5.—The Shah arr ved in this harbor on board the British steamer Rapid, at noon to-day. The evening numerous bonfires were lighted on the shore and the shipping in the harbor was brilliantly illuminated. Cannon fired a brilliant spectacle. His Majesty will disembark on Sunday.

### The Shah in Paris.

PARIS, July 6.—The train bearing the Shah of Persia and suite arrived at the station of the Ceinture this morning, where the distinguished visitor was received by President MacMahon and Duke De Broglie. At the Arch of Triumph the Shah was met by the Prefect of the Seine and municipal councellors. M. Jan Vrain made an address of welcome, to which the Shah briefly replied. His Majesty was then escorted to the Palais Bourbon, where he was received by the Duke De Broglie, President of the assembly. The crowds of spectators were immense, and the Shah had a warm popular reception.

### The Khan of Khiva and His Ministers Surrender to the Russian Commander.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—It is officially announced that the Khan of Khiva and all his Ministers, who attempted to escape from the capital upon the approach of the Russian troops, have returned and submitted to Gen. Kaufmann, beseeching his clemency and imploringhis forgiveness. The Khan has promised to abide by the disposition of their cases, has placed them under guard.

### American Newspaper Men Sentenced for Libel.

PARIS, July 5.—Duke De Bremonts' libel suit against the proprietors of the *American Register* of this city and the New York *Herald*, for publishing his private letters, has been satisfactorily settled. The *Register* is condemned to pay 5,000 francs damages and a fine of 1,500 francs, and the proprietors of the *Herald* to pay 6,000 francs damages and 1,000 francs fine.

### American-German Fourth of July Banquet at Vienna.

VIENNA, July 4.—The Americans here, with a number of invited guests, will go on a picnic to-day. On their return a banquet was given at Hunnenhalle in honor of the day. The dining room was finely decorated with bunting and flowers. American and National flags were displayed and portraits of President Grant and Emperor William were hung on the walls. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. At the first table sat Minister Jay, Rev. Dr. Newman, Baron Schwarzenau, Consul Gen. Mensa Jacobson, Schultz Garrettson and McElroy, also the Burgomaster of Vienna, Consul General of Germany and a Russian Chancellor of State. Dr. Ruppener presided at the second table. President Grant's health was first proposed, followed by a congratulatory address, and Rev. Dr. Chapin said the Star Spangled Banner in chorus. The following toast was offered—the first regular toast—"To the health of the President of the United States," coupled with a sentiment of perpetual friendship between Austria and America. Mr. Smith followed in a few words, and proposed the health of the Emperor Francis Joseph, which was received with loud and warmly cheered. Baron Gogern responded, thanking the company for the cordial manner in which the toast had been received. Success to Austria, drunk to the exhibition of Vienna, for which Baron Schwarzenau replied by proposing the success of the Philadelphia exhibition in 1876. Dr. Ruppaner offered the sentiment: "Vienna, the bulwark of European culture against the Turks," and spoke of the metropolis as the seat of literary, scientific and commercial developments. The Burgomaster of Vienna replied with a suitable acknowledgment of the compliment. The festival terminated with a beautiful display of fire works in the gardens around the hall.

### Important Geographical Discovery by Sir Sam

The Pittsburgh Commercial Saturday, July 12, 1873.

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

A LETTER from Mansfield warns people to be careful about eating blackberries, raspberries and plums. It is stated that they have been found to be deadly, owing to the germs of caterpillars which they contain, generating indigenous cholera in twenty minutes. The caution, if well grounded, is a timely one for this locality, where caterpillars have of late been very numerous.

MACOUPIN COUNTY, Illinois, has long been under Democratic control, and is now in a desperate pecuniary strait. The Democratic Board of County Commissioners, under an act of the Legislature surreptitiously obtained, have issued $1,000,000 of county bonds, at ten per cent. interest, to build a new Court House, which should not have cost one-fourth of that sum, and the people of the county are striving to find a way of resisting the payment of this fraudulent debt. The party which perpetrated this fraud, is proposed by the Chicago *Times* to be rechristened as the "Economy" party.

THE receipts of Lake Superior ore in this city, by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, have been as follows for the periods here named:

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| January to December, 1870 | 44,492 |
| January to December, 1871 | 48,080 |
| January to December, 1872 | 81,630 |
| January 1, 1873, to date | 35,000 |

It will be seen that the receipts for six months, of this year, exceed those for the whole of last year, and nearly double those of previous years; which goes to show conclusively that the manufacture of iron from the ore, here, is rapidly increasing.

THE duel between CASSAGNAC and RANC, in France, in which CASSAGNAC is supposed to have been dangerously wounded, derives importance from the facts that CASSAGNAC has been the hero of fifty previous duels, in all of which he came off first best, and that he represents, as a writer, the interests of the present French government, while RANC represents the Radicals or extreme Republicans. CASSAGNAC has been made a bully by his presumed superiority as a duellist, and although the duel and all about it is barbarous, the peculiar circumstances of this duel provoke a general satisfaction at the success of RANC over his insolent opponent.

THE *Graphic*, speaking of the discovery of Sir SAMUEL BAKER, in Africa, that the Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika are one and the same body of water—a magnificent lake 700 miles long and navigable all the way to Ujiji, says that "after Professor WISE has crossed the Atlantic, we may send him by balloon to Ujiji, to trace the sources of the Nile, and map out the water-shed of interior Africa. The verification of the African discoveries of the last ten years would be easy work for an air-ship, and would set all geographical questions speedily at rest." Well, *if* WISE succeeds in getting across the Atlantic with his balloon, the best use he can be put to will be to send him to Ujiji. If he stays there so much the better; and if he comes back he will be sure to meet HENRY M. STANLEY—be a lion for awhile and then be forgotten.

GALTON is elaborating his theory, in the English magazines, that genius, talent and ability, as well as physical superiority, are hereditary, and that these qualities are transmitted from generation to generation. We commend to his consideration the WALWORTH case as one that tells *against* his theory. The youngster who is just going to prison for life, for murder, had a fool for a father, but his grandfather, on the maternal side, was a distinguished soldier and patriot, and on the paternal side, his grandsire was a most distinguished jurist. The combination of genius in founding a family could not have been more happy than in this case. Yet, in the first generation this union of genius produces only such a monstrosity as MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH, and in the second generation nothing better than his son FRANK.

The Philadelphia *North American* points out that there are two types of material progress in this country; the one fussy and noisy, demonstrative and showy, the other quiet and undemonstrative, but none the less substantial. The type springs from New York and New England, and finds an apt illustration in Chicago; the second emanates from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Middle States, and finds its embodiment in such places as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. There is just as much vigor, energy and prosperity in each of these three cities as in Chicago; but these thriving features are not held up by them, continually, to the public gaze, as in the case of the city of the Northwest. She knows how to blow her horn, and delights in the constant practice of that accomplishment; the others are content to accomplish quietly, ahead without bragging over it all the while.

WE ARE in a strait betwixt two. We do not know which to believe. The New York *World* insists that the Democratic party is alive, and cites sundry orations delivered on last Fourth of July as proof that the orators all regard the Democratic party as being not only alive and vigorous, but as the only hope of this much-endangered nation; whilst the Chicago *Times* insists that "the professional GABRIELS are solemnly blowing their trumpets to raise the late Democratic party from the dead," It has no faith, however, in these GABRIELS, and laughs to scorn the blasts of their trumpets. The party is too dead, even for GABRIEL's horn. "Though they shriek till doomsday," it says, "and blow their horns till the sky cracks with the hideous noise, they will not bring the dead to life." Now, which are we to believe? Is the party alive or dead? Are we fighting a corpse, a "demonition disagreeable body," as MANTALINI says, or the political opposition, roll-call to an apparently lifeless ball? When doctors disagree, who shall decide?

THE Allen county, Ohio, Democrats called a State Convention at Columbus on the 30th of July, to frame a new party, and BRINKERHOFF Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee has called his little squad to meet at the same time and place. The regular Democratic State Convention does not meet until August 6th. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* does not like this little game, and thus expresses itself.

"Now, if it is the purpose of Mr. Brinkerhoff and the few who gather under his wings and recognize his bagpipe, to forestall the action of the Democratic State Convention of August 6th, we predict that they will be miserably disappointed. If a few hundred so-called Liberal Republicans of the State of Ohio are to dictate to the people and constitute not the 300,000 Democrats of Ohio, the sooner the matter is understood the better, and the quicker the dissolution of partnership the more profitable it will be to the Democracy. The impudence of Mr. Brinkerhoff and his faction bobtails in thinking that they can compel the disbandment of the Democratic organization of Ohio, is certainly sublime. Mr. Brinkerhoff and his followers, we apprehend, will find it much easier to fulminate proclamations than to secure the practical results they desire."

ONE of the most interesting phenomena of the present day, is the manner in which the American republic, without interference or even volition on the part of its citizens, is gradually undermining, and bringing to naught the inequalities and oppressions which have existed in Europe for many centuries. It would seem that every man in Europe not too old to emigrate, at once thinks of the United States as a refuge whenever he finds himself disagreeably restricted in his old home. At present, in both Great Britain and Germany, the tendency to emigrate is so strong, and increasing among the poorer classes, that their rulers are beginning to be anxious about the result. They fear that the productive and defensive forces of the country will be exhausted by the continuous flow of the popular tide. In consequence of this fear both in England and Germany, statesmen are beginning to see and acknowledge the necessity of taking some steps with the view of making their native land more agreeable to its humbler inhabitants. The fact, however, affords Americans no ground for boasting, a truth which some of the newspapers forget. Whatever glory there is in it, the United States have to share with the English colonies and Brazil.

TWO GREAT European events are believed by many people to be hanging, just now, on two alleged prophecies. The first prophecy is said to be that of one MARIE LATASTE, which named September 20, 1870, as the beginning, and September 20, 1873, as the end of the forbidden exclusion of the Pope from his temporal sovereignty. In the near approach of the latter date the leaders of the clerical party are filled with vivid hopes of the sure fulfilment of the prophetic utterance of the female seer.

The other prediction is that of old NOSTRADAMUS, on which the partisans of HENRY V. hang their hopes, and it is to the effect that the Bourbons would be exiled from the throne of France for forty years; that then an Irish King's descendant would restore the family to power, and that thereafter another dynasty would make a seizure of the throne, occupy it for a short while, and then would be heard of no more. The last BOURBON King was CHARLES X., who was exiled in 1830, and, if NOSTRADAMUS really made any prediction in the premises, the forty years expired in 1870. This would seem to be fatal to the credit of the prophet; but the fact that MACMAHON, the descendant of an Irish family, is now President of France, is seized hold of as a new ground of belief, it being taken for granted that every Irishman must necessarily be considered the descendant of an Irish King. MACMAHON, therefore, fills the picture in that respect; and to credulous people, sufficiently foolish to believe in such nonsense, the period of three or four years more or less, is nothing in carrying out the fulfilments of prophecy.

## THE WALWORTH VERDICT AGAIN.

A case of murder fully investigated before a court of justice by the examination of witnesses, in accordance with the established rules of evidence, and then argued *pro* and *con* by competent lawyers, usually presents an exceedingly complicated subject of consideration. It is a mass of facts, fictions, fancies, reasons, suggestions, pleas and counterpleas which afford almost inexhaustible material for the exercise of logical ingenuity. Hence, however clear the summing up of the judge may have been, and however confident the jury as to the correctness of their verdict, it is exceedingly easy for a person of only ordinary acuteness, by selecting certain topics and by ignoring others, to prove both judge and jury mistaken in their views. Persons who have not made themselves minutely acquainted with the proceedings are especially liable to be convinced by the criticism that gross injustice has been done either to the culprit or the people.

We do not propose to review the WALWORTH trial or to answer the arguments which may be alleged against the verdict of murder in the second degree, which, as we said on Monday, seems to us a righteous judgment in the case. We may, however, remind objectors of one or two peculiarities which rendered the "cause" almost if not quite unique, and which, no doubt, made it impossible morally for the jury to decide otherwise than they did. When the crime, in a mere outline of its circumstances, first became known to the public, probably few intelligent persons failed to conclude that the murder was merely the *denouement* of a tragedy which had already been enacted behind the scenes. Those who have read an account of the trial, need not be told how completely this suspicion or anticipation was verified by its disclosures. MANSFIELD WALWORTH, the murdered man, was therein revealed as a father who had not only neglected all his paternal duties but had been the systematic persecutor of his family, to whom he had exhibited himself as a character at once dreadful and despicable. People who know somewhat of the world may smile at some of his attempts to inspire his family with terror as melodramatic and as implying no real purpose to do them harm. But we must remember that his son knew little of the world, is in fact still a boy, who naturally grew up in the belief that his father was as terrible as he tried to appear. Indeed, it is by no means improbable that he was more terrible, as it is a probable theory that he was in truth a madman, irresponsible for his acts and capable at any moment of executing his sanguinary threats. It was in prospect of an interview with such a man that young WALWORTH armed himself with the pistol which had for years been the object of his terror, and with the deliberate intention to take the life of the man whom he called on for an avowedly pacific purpose, namely, "to settle family difficulties."

An impression seems prevalent that parricide, or the killing of a father by a child, is a crime which calls for some peculiarly severe punishment at the hands of the law. Pagan Rome recognized it as the supreme crime of the relation, have sometimes attached supernatural penalties to the incident, even though the result of an involuntary act on the part of the son, and allied to this feeling is the sentimental horror with which the crime is regarded in Christendom. The sentiment is so natural among the higher races that some of their lawgivers have recognized parricide as a specific form of murder by handing it over to the spontaneous popular judgment for punishment. And certainly neither English nor American law establishes any penalty for its perpetration more severe than ordinary murder. At the trial of WALWORTH, Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR asserted that "there is not on record a well authenticated and well established instance of a criminal slaying of a parent since the creation of ADAM down to the present time;" a paradoxical statement which no doubt calls for a literal interpretation. The great lawyer of course meant in the strongest terms to indicate the unnatural and monstrous character of the crime, by referring to the fact that it does not manifested to abnormal or incidental conditions in the perpetrators which divested their acts of criminality. That a youth, brought up as FRANK WALWORTH had been brought up, far from corrupt associations, gentle in spirit, habitually courteous to all, overflowing with affection for his mother and brother and sisters, and absolutely blameless in all his ways, as many witnesses testified, should deliberately plan and execute so atrocious a crime, may easily to the jury have seemed a thing incredible. Nothing less than overwhelming evidence would have justified the conclusion, and overwhelming evidence was not produced. On the other hand, taking into consideration the atrocious conduct and the probable insanity of the father, the probably inherited nervous derangement and the proved morbid condition of the son, together with the antecedents of his relations to his father, the jury must have found themselves irresistibly impelled by reason and a sense of justice to refer the crime to a sudden impulse which proved incontrollable. Besides, it must be recollected that if, in view of the evidence, the jury entertained reasonable doubts as to the premeditation and deliberation of the crime, they were bound to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, and were thus justified in their verdict.

## CORRUPTION IN CANADA.

There are many who imagine or affect to believe that corruption is a taint which fells only on republican forms of government. To all such we commend, as profitable reading, the recent developements of wholesale corruption in Canada, in the matter of granting a contract, with large subsidies, to a railroad through Canada to the Pacific.

It appears, from the letters and affidavits just published, that the contract to build this Canadian Pacific Railway was given to Sir HUGH ALLAN, a gentleman engaged in railway affairs. The contract was given by the Canadian government on exceedingly remunerative terms, and, charges of corruption in awarding it having been made against the ministry, a committee of the Dominion Parliament was appointed to investigate them. This committee met last week at Montreal, but, coming to the conclusion that they had no power to examine witnesses under oath, adjourned to meet in Ottawa on the 13th of August. As this looked like an attempt to shirk an investigation, the accusers of the ministry have published sundry letters from Sir HUGH ALLAN on the subject, from which it appeared that he had spent $343,000 in gold and $850,000 in railroad stock in procuring his contract. The question of money, he explains in an affidavit made after the letters were published. In his letters he said he had spent a large sum of money to procure the influence of editors, priests, and others, among the Frenchmen of the province of Quebec. In one letter he says, "I proceeded "to subsidize the newspapers themselves, "both editors and proprietors." Elsewhere he speaks of obtaining the influence of the priests, and again, "the strong French influ"ence I succeeded in obtaining has proved sufficient to control the elections, and as soon as "the government realized this fact, which they "were unwilling to admit and slow to see, they "opened negotiations with me. The result is "that we yesterday signed an agreement by "which, on certain monetary conditions, they "agree to form a company, of which I am to "be president, to suit my views, and to give me "and my friends a majority of the stock."

In his affidavit, Sir HUGH denies that the "monetary conditions" he refers to above, included any agreement or understanding "with "the government, or any of its members, as "to the payment of any sum of money to any "one, or in any way whatever, in consideration of receiving the contract for the "dian Pacific." A little further on, however, he remarks:

"I considered it for my best interest also that those members of Parliament who had shown an interest in the Canadian Pacific enterprise, and in other railway enterprises in which I was interested, and who had been returned to Parliament at the late election, should be aided in their elections, and I subscribed some money and lent some money to assist in the election of such persons as were my friends, and in whom I was interested, but without any understanding or consultation with them at any of them as to any parliamentary suppport or assistance in the event of their election. In these and similar ways I expended sums of money approaching in amount those mentioned in these letters."

As to the $850,000 in stock, one of his letters, dated February 28, 1872, to C. M. SMITH, Chicago, says:

DEAR SIR:—It seems pretty certain that, in addition to money payments, the following stock will have to be distributed: D. L. Macpherson, $100,000; A. R. Foster, $100,000; Donald A. Smith, $100,000; C. J. Brydges, $100,000; J. J. C. Abbott, $50,000; John Shedden, $50,000; W. McInnes, $50,000; A. Allan, $50,000; C. S. Gzowski, $50,000; George Brown, $50,000; A. S. Hincks, $50,000; H. Nathan, $50,000; Hugh Allan, $250,000; total $850,000. Please say if this is agreeable to you. I do not think we can do with less, and may have to give more. I do not think we will require more than $100,000 in cash, but I am not sure as yet. Who am I to draw on for money when it is wanted, and what proof of payment will be required? You are aware I cannot get receipts. Our Legislature meets on the 11th of April, and I am already deep in preparations for the game. Every day brings up some new difficulty to be encountered, but I hope to meet them all successfully. Write to me immediately.

"Yours truly,
"(Signed) "HUGH ALLAN.

"P. S.—I think you will have to go it blind in the matter of money—cash payments. I have already paid $8,500 and have not a voucher and cannot get one."

This is the case as it stands. It has not a very nice look, and altogether it is a thousand fold greater scandal than our Credit Mobilier affair, which dwindles beside it into puny insignificance. It shows that corruption is not peculiar to any one country or form of government. The subsidy which the Canadian government proposed to give in this case was $30,000,000 in cash and 50,000,000 acres of land, and that was too big a temptation for Canadian virtue to withstand. It is a sorry showing; but it carries its lesson with it too plainly to need special enforcement.

IOWA, of all the States of the West, appears to have entered into the farmers' movement against the railroads with most enthusiasm. No sooner had the plan of a secret society, with its Granges or lodges, been suggested than in almost every section of the State the farmers made haste to enroll their names and unite with the mighty host which was to vindicate the rights of the cultivators of the soil, and punish those heartless corporations whose aggressions were daily becoming more intolerable. The women were not behind their husbands, brothers and sons in either zeal or activity, and they too became members of the Granges. At length, it seems, some at least of the farmers are beginning to suspect the applicability to their movement of the French proverb—"The play is not worth the candle." In other words, the discovery is being gradually made that the Granges are costing more than they are worth. Some of the sources of expense are the following: Each of the four grades or orders in the Grange costs each male member 25 cents, and as in the State of Iowa there are 40,000 male members, their grades alone cost $40,000. To this sum add the cost of grades to the 30,000 female members, 12½ cents each, $15,000. Then, every member pays to the State Grange 25 cents yearly, making $16,800. Farther, every member pays 10 cents to the National Grange, equal to $7,000. Again, each Grange pays the National Grange $15 for a license, making in all $5,280. The admission fees amount to $290,000. The regalia have cost $69,950. All these sums added together give $414,000 as the cost of the movement in a single year. To these expenses in money paid out must be added the loss of time incurred by the farmers in attending the Granges, and discussing affairs connected with them. To estimate this loss at an average of $10 for each of the seventy thousand members, male and female, is not extravagant; it is even moderate for the entire year. Thus the farmers of Iowa, according to the calculations of one of their own number, have laid out more than half a million of dollars in a single year in the attempt to secure better prices for their grain. Certainly they ought to feel very sure of finally gaining their point, if they intend to continue the contest much longer.

GEN. BEAUREGARD has issued an address to the people of Louisiana, defending himself from the attacks of the fire-eaters, who have assailed him grossly for favoring the Unification movement, which professedly looks to the practical recognition in Louisiana of the equal rights of all citizens, without distinction of color. He says:

"I may be mistaken in supposing that a frank and cordial concession of absolute and practical civil as well as political equality between all citizens, without discrimination on acc unt of race or color, as proposed in this movement, would remove the last barrier which opposes the political co-operation of good men, of whatever race, for the welfare of the State; but I am earnest in my conviction that I am not mistaken. Experience seems, at all events, to have demonstrated two propositions quite conclusively, viz: first, that without such co-operation the redemption of the State is impracticable; second, that such co-operation cannot be secured on any other terms. Besides, I am profoundly convinced that no sound and lasting system of political philosophy can be founded upon any other basis in Louisiana, at least which does not recognize such equality."

This means, if it means anything, that GEN. BEAUREGARD would not concede this recognition, if he could help it; but as there is no way to political power in Louisiana without the colored men's aid, and no way to obtain their aid except by conceding them an equality of civil and political rights, therefore he is in favor of the concession. What he means by "the redemption of the State" is the return of the Democrats to power; and as this can be accomplished, if at all, only by doing full justice to the negro, he is willing to go that far. We are rejoiced, for the colored man's sake, that the political gospel is thus preached, even if it be through envy; but we have no fear that the colored men will mistake these enforced preachers for the true evangelists.

THE New York *Tribune* says: A gentleman has been writing to one of our State newspapers for the purpose of recounting one of those charming incidents peculiar to great men. When this person was a small boy and traveled to Albany with his father—by the canal, it is hardly necessary to say—he happened to enter one day the wrong room at the hotel at which they stayed. At a table sat writing a man plainly dressed, and with thin white hair and very black eyes. Apologizing in an extremely polite manner for the mistake in entering, the small boy was about to depart, when the black-eyed gentleman signified his ability to pardon him, and, proceeded to make these excellent but not very original remarks: "Your appearance shows that your friends have given you the right start in life. Do not depart from their instructions. Though the road before you may be troublesome and thorny, it will be easier and more pleasant if you always remember and feel that you are the child of a good father and mother." This modern philosopher was not long in finishing the picture it is—the brilliant, broken man of no principle thus lecturing in Johnsonian platitudes a good little country boy in his best jacket.

THE lumber trade of the Northwest is an industry of enormous proportions. Last year the forests of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota poured over eight hundred millions of feet of lumber, which was sent to the Mississippi or the lakes. This large product, if shipped by railway, would require fifty thousand cars, of a capacity of twenty tons. But in raising it to its lips and drank deepy of the contents thereof. It was a fearful draught, for no sooner had he swallowed the same than he complained of a terrible burning in his stomach, while the contortions in his face showed how keenly he suffered from the witness. He was assisted to his home and medical aid promptly summoned, yet without avail. He lingered until the evening of the same day when death kindly relieved him of sufferings of the most excruciating and terrible character. His insides were completely turned out, and from the time he swallowed the vitriolic acid until it had accomplished its fatal work, the poor unfortunate was continually spitting blood. Strychnine and others present say that he died a horrible death. And thus the cravings of an appetite for strong drink impelled another poor representative of humanity to commit self destruction—yet unintentionally.

The burglars are active in Erie, but have made no considerable haul as yet.

Owen Lacy, of Erie, celebrated the Fourth and showed his manhood by beating his wife nearly to death.

At Pittsfield, Warren county, on the night of the Fourth, a young man named Wilbur Smith was struck in the face with a two pound weight by O. P. Acox, in the grocery store of the latter, for throwing a cracker under his horse. The skull fractured above one of his eyes. He died of the injury on Sunday night.

Hon. Asa Packer, has donated to the Lehigh University property worth $100,000, and one million dollars to build and endow it. For the whole course in this institution the tuition is absolutely free; lodging rooms nearly free, and board at the lowest rates as near cost as possible. Students who are compelled by the necessity for labor to give but a short time each day to study are cordially invited to "come and learn what they can."

A current worm has appeared at Erie that eats the currants as well as the leaves.

The Erie *Observer* estimates that grass in that vicinity will not yield over a third of a crop this year.

Sheep-killing dogs are actively engaged in bulling the wool market in the vicinity of Conneautville.

The Conneautville woolen mill is undergoing extensive repairs by which its capacity will be largely increased.

A constable at Franklin has levied upon a magazine of nitro-glycerine, and as the keeper refuses to give up the key, he is in a quandry to know what to do with it. If he takes a step further and breaks in, his "happy family" may be called upon to mourn over his zeal as an officer of the law, while the keeper has discretion had the better part of his valor.

The Meadville *Journal* reports that corn will be poor, in some instances an entire failure; oats promise an average crop; potatoes look well; hay will be a splendid crop; potatoes, in spite of the bugs, promise a good yield; a large area of buckwheat will be sown, many farmers plowing their corn under and putting in buckwheat instead. This will be a large crop in most localities; the rains of the past few days have helped oats, corn and potatoes wonderfully. The fruit crop promises better than it was a week ago; the fruit crop is the poorest known for many years; there will be a few apples, but of poor quality; peaches and pears

# The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 12, 1873.


## THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BANANA ZONE

### Tidings from the City of Bismarck.

### A Picture Colour De Rose—Description of the Stanley Expedition Starting Out.

[George Alfred Townsend, in the Cincinnati Commercial.]
BISMARCK, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
June 20, 1873.

I presume there is no other spot on the globe, at this moment, where you can see such hostilities and the steam locomotive confronting each other. The river is half a mile wide. On one side is the war-whoop, on the other the steam-whoop; on the one side Bismarck, the last memorial of the great Premier of Europe, with six hundred civilized people living under shelter, on the other the most numerous and hostile band of Indians on the American continent. The claims-squatter and the railroad gambler and sutler live as close to the mounted Dakotas as do you of Cincinnati to Covington.

You will apprehend from this situation that I am at the end of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the jumping-off place of American jurisdiction.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is well known at this remote point. The gallus series of letters written last winter in your columns by "H. V. R." have been copied along this line, not always with the greatest comments, but often also with good-humored and philosophic pleasantry. For you must know that in this part of the world—as "H. V. R." found it in dead winter, before it was settled—there is a newspaper press the proportions of which may surprise you.

NORTHERN PACIFIC JOURNALISM.

A good indication, indeed, of the extent of settlement on the Northern Pacific Railroad is to be found in the number of newspapers published on the line from Duluth westward.

At Duluth there are two dailies, the *Herald* and *Tribune* and a weekly called the *Minnesotian*. At Brainard is published the *Weekly Tribune*, at Glyndon the *Gazette*, at Detroit the *Record*, at Moorehead the *Red River Star*, and at Fargo the *Express*. At Bismarck the *Tribune* is to be published on the 1st of July. Meantime there are three papers at Winnegog, in the Red River settlement, two of which are named respectively the *Free Press* and the *Metis*—French. The Bismarck man ought to have named his paper the *Needle Gun that* made the original Bismarck.

A FRONTIER EDITOR.

I was escorted around Bismarck the evening of my arrival by Mr. Lounsberry, the editor of the Bismarck *Tribune*. He had been a Colonel in the army and was full of bullet wounds and had voluntarily left a good position on the Minneapolis *Tribune* and put his little pile of savings into a newspaper venture at this lonely settlement, nearly twelve hundred miles northwest of Chicago. He showed me, with pride, his office arrangements under the hammer of the carpenters, and his press and fonts of type, and the compositors he had paid to come with him more than six hundred miles from St. Paul.

Said I: "What out all this cost you?"

"Four thousand dollars, before I shall issue a number of my paper."

"Don't you feel a little nervous about the prospect here?"

"Well," said Lounsberry, "I have studied it all. There is bound to be a large town at the Missouri river crossing, and I have my chances left and can wait."

"Did the railroad give you any help?"

"Only transportation!"

"Well," though I to myself, "if such a chap as this price such a hope, I guess he'll do a ball in his cross."

GOOD CHEER FOR BISMARCK.

A sense of sympathy and solicitude, which they would probably have resented, came over me as I saw this and other confident communities on the Northern Pacific line. Brave, fearless, adaptable men, carrying the gun and axe and flag of the nationality ahead; why should I discourage them?

For, to me, the country on the Northern Pacific line looked like all the "boomed" regions I had ever visited—pestiferous, flowing water, abundant game, and the soil in every railroad cutting from a foot to three feet of vegetable mold.

I say this out of my own eyes—and for a vigorous life and a destiny and grave among homogeneous, freedom-bred people. To love a log-cabin home, I would rather [illegible] Dakota or Minnesota than in the richest [illegible] Ohio. Others may see differently, but I [illegible] for myself. I have no doubt whatever, of [illegible], but that this country will fill up as quickly as [illegible] Illinois or Iowa. It supports, at present, more athletic savages than all the rest of the country. There are ten thousand Chippewas in Minnesota, thirty thousand Sioux in Dakota, and Crows, Blackfeet, and other vigorous tribes—a terror to all southern Indians—line this region all the way to the Rocky mountains, and beyond them are also the hundred Indians of the Pacific. The scourges which have swept off other tribes to the south, have never accomplished any injury here. Not a case of cholera has ever been reported in Minnesota. Here the buffalo, elk, moose, grizzly bear and Rocky mountain sheep, the most human-mouth quadruped we have, thrive as no where else in the country. Why not man?

And what is said of the dryness and softness of the winters in these parts is not a new story contrived to promote the fortunes of a railroad: it is the expression of every Jesuit explorer and old settler—of Hennepin, Le Seur, Jonathan Carver, Father Belcourt, and the late Mr. Schoolcraft and Sibley. A very large percentage of the population of Minnesota to-day is made up of people predisposed to consumption, who live and work and move elsewhere.

APOLOGY.

It is none of my business, however, to be taking sides in controversies on latitudes. I have found good people up here, satisfied with the country, and God grant that I help to diminish the little pile of investment or confidence in any man who has traveled so far with the intention of ownership upon it. Suppose this railroad were never to go a step further. It has, at any rate, cloven 402 miles of desolation, tapped a magnificent river—the Red river of the North, neutralized nearly a thousand miles of monotonous navigation on the Upper Missouri, and here it is the west of the Lake settlements of Kansas and Texas, and past the Western line of longitude of the Indian Territory. It has cost our Treasury nothing but unexplored country, useless without it, and if its bonds ever tumble as low as disparagement would tumble them, there is land enough to recompense the losers. In 1849 Minnesota had not the population of Dakota to-day, and there and to-day she trends upon half a million, while three hundred miles north of the Northern Pacific Railroad there is a self-sustaining province of twenty-five thousand people, planted there sixty years ago, and nourishing despite all the privations of provincialism.

EUROPE NORTH-PACIFICKING.

It does look like a mighty project for private capital to cross the Continent with a road 1,800 miles, perhaps, but what is the ablest projector in Europe doing at this moment?

M. Lesseps, who was denounced as an adventurer and visionary by every British newspaper and review, and who has been hooted and execrated throughout Suez canal with vessels, is now proposing, with the countenance of Russia, to build a 950 miles railroad between Orenburg and Peshawur, so as to connect the Russian and British-Indian railway systems, and make an all-railroad communication for six or seven thousand miles. Although this route traverses deserts, and is infested with armed Turkomans, it is recommended by many of the best counselors in Prussia and England. Here, however, is a fertile region, 402 miles nearer than the way, and when it, as well as the Texas Pacific Railroad, are open, our European emigration will increase to a million per annum, besides the illimitable possibilities of Asiatic immigration, which will here find no prejudice on these lateral lines of rail to drive it back, and is a great advance on that sad problem.

WILL THE ROAD GO ON.

At Bismarck, Colonel Roberts, Chief Engineer, enlightened me upon the objects of the military and engineering expedition which was just starting for West Montana. They were to proceed due west to the springs of Heart river, cross the Little Missouri, and receive additional supplies by steamer on the Yellowstone, about 250 miles west of Bismarck. They then intended to ascend the Yellowstone nearly to the longitude of the National Park, and return by the Muscle Shell river, which flows to the north, and to seek out another pass back to the second place of supply. This expedition will definitely result in the settlement of the next two or three miles of track, of which fifty miles will be graded next fall, as I am informed by Mr. Meade, the General Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PROSPECTS.

During the next winter Mr. Meade will have a large force of men employed in the woods of Minnesota, cutting cut ties, and the work of reconstruction will go on in 1873 unembarrassed by construction companies of speculators of any kind; the corporation underlaying its grade and lay its own track. During the present year, meantime, forty miles of the road are laid with iron, a branch is running from Tenino northward, toward the shores of Puget Sound, so that by the winter of the year of 1873, the company will have in operation not hundred and six miles of track on the Pacific side, and more than six hundred miles in Minnesota and Dakota. Thus more than seven hundred miles of road will have been realized by this corporation in the space of two years—a very remarkable performance when we consider that no money has been given by the government, and that the bonds of the company have been sold almost wholly in the United States and Canada.

OUTFIT.

The style and size of the stations on this road, which are among the best in the country, have been the subject of some cavil, but they are very agreeable to look upon, and will not shed replacing for a couple of generations. The three great "Colonials" houses, or leading depots for emigrants, at Brainard, Duluth, and Glyndon, are both unique and superb, making colonization easy; and to each is attached a trim little hospital for any sufferers who may sicken on the way. These settlers' houses are provided with cooking ranges, bed, and warming apparatus, and they appeared to me to be in each case not less than two hundred feet long, and capable of accommodating from five hundred to one thousand people. At Fargo and Brainard—the latter place being headquarters for the company—there are hotels, offices, and station houses, of large and substantial character, built in an engaging way, with piazzas, Mansard pavilions, &c., and the first glimpse to the traveler over the whole Minnesota division is better than on the great highways of the East.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, like the Union Pacific, has been much exaggerated in the popular mind as to the difficulties of construction. The only expensive portion of the road has been the twenty-odd miles leading down the dalles of the St. Louis river from Thompson to Duluth. West of Thompson, for forty-odd miles, the road traverses a region of badly drained lands and lakelets, and from this point westward there is rolling, level country as far as the mountains of Montana, for more than six hundred miles. When the mountain country is attained, the expense of construction will find compensation in the abundance of timber for ties, bridges and fuel. This timber grows on all parts of the mountains for nearly three hundred miles further, and the railway makes use of Columbia river from Helena, until the crest of the Rocky mountains is turned, taking the natural line of the stream, and debouching into the plains of the Lower Columbia, where good timber and water alternate all the way to Portland and Puget Sound.

It is not probably within the contemplation of the company to build the fork across Washington Territory to Puget Sound direct until the road is completed as to the Southern Idaho. There is no composition to build more than one arm on the Pacific coast, and the only motive for doing so would be to get additional lands. I found as far as I went that the difficulties of construction and colonization decreased on sight, and what I had supposed would be a night of desert in Dakota looked to me precisely like the prairies of Iowa and Nebraska.

SNOW.

I had heard different accounts of trains being retarded last winter, and asked Mr. Meade, the manager, who is an old Union Pacific Railroad man, to tell me in exact terms how long his trains were delayed in the exceedingly bitter winter of 1872-3. He replied as follows:

"Just two days and no more. When the big fall of snow came I stopped all my trains, and did not start them out for forty-eight hours. Consequently, we started, fully prepared to clear the road if there should be any obstruction, and while trains all over Southern Minnesota were snowed up for a week, and sometimes a fortnight, we were running on time."

LAND.

I asked Mr. Roberts, the Chief Engineer, who seemed to be a lymphatic and not over-sanguine sort of gentleman, how much indifferent land there might be in Dakota and Minnesota as far as the road had gone. He answered: "Not above twelve per cent., at the worst."

Mr. Meade also assured me that it was as cheap for building and as good a country for settlement along the line of the road as the best portions of Nebraska, where he had operated the Union Pacific, and which had since had an unprecedented immigration. At Bismarck upwards of six hundred claims have been already filed, and at every station the pre-emption shanties are seen in the offing.

MEADE.

The officer of the road on whom all the executive management devolves, who sees to the running of the trains, the keeping of the accounts, the letting of contracts for transportation and locating of emigrants, is C. W. Meade, formerly engaged on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and afterward, I believe, as Assistant Superintendent on the Union Pacific. He established stockyards here at Omaha in the first place, but was sought out by the Northern Pacific Company and put in charge of the whole line. He is a short, thick-set man of an active temperament, with broad shoulders and keen eyes, and considerable diplomatic capacity. It was Meade who put in the proposal for carrying supplies for the posts in Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, and carried the contract away from the St. Louis steamers as well as from the Sioux City Railroad and steamers. This business for the present year is very encouraging to the railroad.

THE CROWDED STEAMER.

The Crowded Steamer is now waiting for us at the end of the track, and I must close this letter. The Stanley Expedition, which is to start from Bismarck to-morrow, is composed of the following persons: Colonel Stanley, Commander; Lieutenant Custer, Seventh Cavalry; Lieutenant Mason, Seventh Infantry; Lieutenant Maguire, Engineers; Lieutenant Rodney, Seventh Infantry; Dr. Honzinger, Surgeon; Mr. Hunter, Interpreter; Mr. Bell, Guide; Mr. Bloeden, Forage Master; Mr. Bogard, Wagon Master; Mr. Dahlman, Clerk; Mr. Lounsberry, Correspondent; Mr. Hunter, Correspondent; Mr. Hunter, Correspondent; Mr. Hunter

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 12, 1873.

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

**Wanted.**

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

The public debt of the United States was reduced from $2,191,486,713 on the 1st of January last to $2,147,818,713, on the 1st of July last—a reduction of $43,668,000. Since the 1st of March 1868, the reduction is $377,644,545. The total amount of interest payable annually on this debt has been reduced from $103,221,-393, at this time last year, to $97,602,960—a yearly saving of nearly six millions.

The New York *Bulletin* says that the export of petroleum from New York for the six months ending July 1 was 58,888,642 gallons—an increase of 15,000,000 gallons as compared with last year. There is a similar increase noticeable at all the exporting points—Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. With the largely increased demand for this staple, the wonder is that the price remains so low. Refined oil sold in this market, at this date in 1872, at 19½ cents per gallon; to-day it sells for 15 cents; and crude oil sold this time last year, at Parker's Landing, at $3 25 per barrel, while to-day the price is only $1 85.

The fiscal year of the government ended on the 30th of June, and to that date all its annual statistics are made up. The New York *Times* gives the following approximate figures for that port, for the year, in exports and imports:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports of all kinds to June 30, 1873..... | $411,407,239 |
| Imports of all kinds to June 30, 1872..... | 4 3,424,770 |
| Decrease..... | $ 2,017,539 |
| Exports of produce to June 30, 1873, (our-rency)..... | $274,326,234 |
| Exports of produce to June 30, 1872..... | 226,062,778 |
| Increase..... | $ 48,263,461 |
| Exports of specie to June 30, 1873..... | $ 62,653,426 |
| Exports of specie to June 30, 1872..... | 59,424,823 |
| Increase..... | $ 3,257,603 |

The exports at the other sea-coast cities are largely in excess of the imports. The rule is, we believe, that New York imports seven-eighths of the whole of the country, and imports three-fifths.

The Boston *Advertiser* argues that there will not be the same monetary stringency this fall, that was felt last year and one or two years before, because the balance of trade against us and in favor of Europe is much smaller this year than usual. In the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1870, our importations of foreign merchandise were $436,000,-000; exports and re-exports only $393,000,000. In the four months from June to August, 1870, inclusive, we sent away forty million dollars in gold and silver, being nearly the whole amount of the balance against us for the year. In 1871 the imports were $530,000,000, the exports and re-exports were $443,000,000. The shipments of bullion were extended in that year over a longer period, but the balance was larger, the payments were more extensive and money was tighter than in 1870. Last year our imports reached $627,000,000; exports and re-exports of merchandise only $444,000,000. In the four months from May to August inclusive, our shipments of gold and silver were above fifty millions of dollars, and the stringency was greater and longer continued than ever before. This year, however, the imports have declined and the exports have largely increased. The balance against us is consequently much smaller, and we will have to export less specie abroad to make it up. The export of coin, to pay the balance of trade against us, the *Advertiser* argues, necessarily compels the borrowing by the exporter of large sums from the banks to buy coin with, which makes money tight; and if we have comparatively little coin to send abroad this year, for that purpose, money should be plenty and rates easy.

The *Graphic* has a thoughtful article in favor of the idea that the State and the Nation can do some things better than individuals or corporations can do. It says:

> "It is urged that the work done or controlled by the State costs more and takes longer than that done by individuals and corporations. This may be true; but the work of the State is usually done more thoroughly, and often proves the cheaper in the end. It is said that the public works undertaken by the State are infested by jobs and honey-combed with corruption. But this is true only of those works which the State lets out to individual contractors or corporations. The United States government could have built a magnificent road to the Pacific for the money and land that have been squandered upon the present flimsy, rickety affair. It was the corporations that came between the work and the government that made the whole swindle. It has always been so. When work is done directly by the government, there is very little waste and less fraud. The best works in the world have been undertaken and carried out by State and public works of this country and England are vastly superior to the works of individuals and corporations. The old Roman roads and aqueducts show with what fidelity public work was done more than two thousand years ago. The Chinese wall and canal were built by the State. It was Egypt that built the pyramids and obelisks that are time-defying. It is the contractors that make shoddy cloth and manufacture shells that burst in the cannon and foist into the government and its works that make Credit Mobiliers possible."

This is urged in behalf of the suggestion that the railroads of the country should be purchased by the nation and managed by it in the interests of the people.

That the State could build railroads as well, if not better, than corporations, may be conceded, but it does not touch the argument as to the danger involved in such State ownership. It is in the work of appointing the men to manage the roads that the danger lurks. When the State of Pennsylvania owned the Canal, the center of corruption was not in or about the Legislature, as afterwards became the case, but in the Canal Board, which annually appointed the officers necessary to carry on the work of transportation. The Canal Board was the source of political influence, and around it, necessarily, gathered all the elements which are dangerous to public honesty. If the State or the Nation, after coming into the possession of all the railroads within the limits of either, could adopt some such system of appointments as the Pennsylvania Road now uses, free from political considerations and based only on fitness, then the working of railroads by government ownership might be a success; but the adoption of such a system is impossible. The possession of such a vast power would be too tempting for any political party to resist; and in that fact, alone, rests a world of argument against the government control of railroads.

## THE DUTCH IN THE EAST.

In the celebrated case of the Commonwealth vs. George O. Evans, tried before Judge Pearson, at Harrisburg, in which the Commonwealth sued Evans for $191,000, retained by him as compensation for collecting the claims of the State against the United States from the Commonwealth claimed that Evans was a "public officer;" that, as such, he was responsible to the accounting officers of the State for the money collected by him; that he was bound, by law, to make a semi-annual report of his collections; and that it was his duty to pay over to the State *all* the money he collected, and look to the accounting officers of the State for a proper allowance for his commissions. The State also held that he was not entitled to commissions on what he *constructively* collected, but only on what was *actually* collected. Judge Pearson decided against the State on all these points; and, on a writ of error taken out by the State officers, the Supreme Court has reversed Judge Pearson and sent the care back for trial. Judge Sharswood delivered the opinion of the Court, and said:

> "The collection of these moneys by Evans as a public officer was within the exception of the act of 1845, and the jury should have been so instructed by the Judge who presided at the trial. The answer and to the jury, that as to the amount placed in Evans's hands for collection by General Hartranft, they could fix the commissions at three, five or ten per cent. In this respect the Judge committed an error in not limiting the commissions to the amount actually collected. On the question of forfeiture in refusing or neglecting to report the progress of his business as State agent, the Judge said that under the act of 1811 he was bound to account promptly, or within a reasonable time, and it was a part of his official bond to render semi-annual reports to the State Treasurer of the amounts collected by him.
>
> "He collected May 1, 1867, $78,576 89; October 27, 1868, $103,651 46; August 29, 1870, $136,946 09, and he furnished no account until July 21, 1871. At the trial Evans said he made a verbal report of his proceedings to Governor Geary, and the latter requested him, for the good of the Commonwealth, to make no public report; but all the Governor Geary said was not alive to reject this allegation. But it was too well settled to admit of question that the Governor had no authority whatever to release a State agent from his official duty or the conditions of his bond upon any such notion of expediency."

Evans claimed ten per cent. commission on $1,910,000, being the whole amount of, the claims of the State against the United States; claims of the State against $420,000 of this sum but only about $242,000 of this sum was actually collected, the rest being accounted for by a settlement of ac counts between the State and the National government. Evans retained (and still retains) in his hands, $191,000, being ten per cent. on the total amount, and under this decision of the Supreme Court he is entitled to a commission only on what he *actually* collected, which would be but $42,000, even at ten per cent—an enormous commission under any circumstances. He is plainly, therefore, a debtor to the State in $150,000, besides being liable to indictment and trial for embezzlement and misdemeanor as a public officer. As he always gets very sick when he is about to be tried, we shall soon hear, of course, of his serious illness. That, however, is not to be wondered at. Such a decision as that would make any defaulter sick.

## INTERNAT ONAL CHARITY.

Several days ago we made brief reference to the manifest success with which the agricultural laborers of England are struggling to improve their condition. Before the present movement began, the class seemed not only helpless but hopeless in their state of individual and social depression. While the handworkers of the cities, whether artisans or toilers in the great manufacturing establishments, through the intellectual development and general culture resulting from intimate association and discussion, were led many years ago to combine their resources for their common improvement, and especially for defense against unreasonable exactions on the part of employers, the farm laborers, actually though not legally bound to the soil which they cultivated, gave no sign of either desire or ability to help themselves. They appeared to be not only ignorant, but extremely stupid and apathetic, and thus held out slight encouragement to the benevolent portion of their prosperous fellow-countrymen to put forth efforts in their behalf. But within the last eighteen months or two years a very surprising change in the prospects of the class has taken place. One of themselves, a Methodist local preacher or exhorter, named Joseph Arch, of great intelligence and energy, began among the laborers the work of agitation for better wages. Traveling from village to village and from countryside to countryside, he taught them to comprehend their strength as well as their degradation, and no sooner was the effect of his teaching apparent in a movement of the poor people to help themselves, than the benevolent sentiment of the well-to-do classes was enlisted in their favor. At a convention of the laborers held lately it was shown that their union is seventy thousand strong and continually increasing, and already many of the most important newspapers of the island support their reasonable demands.

The London *Times*, whose conservatism can not be doubted, after stating lately that "the movement of the laborers for higher wages and better conditions of life gathers strength as it goes on," added the remark that "no man of ordinary humanity can help rejoicing at this elevation of the lowest stratum in our social life." The *Times* writer may or may not be "a man of ordinary humanity," and may or may not be sincere in his profession of sympathy for the laborers, but he undoubtedly tells the mere truth as to the feelings with which their efforts are regarded by great multitudes of the British people. Indeed, the fact is so satisfactorily attested, the benevolent interest awakened in England by the movement in question has found expression in forms so natural and unmistakable that the comments of our Philadelphia contemporary, the *North American*, on the *Times'* statement, appear quite gratuitous. If not in bad taste. The *North American* refers to "John Bull's pocket as an unfailing barometer," and charges that "the 'elevation of the rural hinds' is to him a matter of pounds shillings and pence," it displays a not wholly creditable acquaintance with the history of the development of charitable activity in the world during the last fifty years. In fact, the writer appears not to possess any sufficient knowledge of the progress of the movement referred to, or of the causes to which its measure of success is due. Though the public mind is deeply involved in the agitation, and the employers of rural labor very generally maintain their so-called rights with characteristic obstinacy; but the facts of oppression and wrong which have called forth the laborers' combination, are precisely of the kind which, when properly apprehended, never fail to command the sympathy and assistance of members of the English stock not utterly blinded by selfish considerations. And these facts are easily accessible, having been collected by Parliamentary investigations, and published in Blue books at the expense of the government. If either in these records, or by personal observation in the English rural districts, our contemporary had studied the condition of the rustic laborers, he would not "doubt" whether the *Times* was right in referring to them as "the lowest stratum of English social life." In the expression no "contempt" is implied, as the *North American* seems erroneously to suppose.

Under an aristocratic system of society the lowest stratum of society can appear without question to belong to those who from the conditions of their position have neither prospect nor hope of rising any higher, and so much may be said without exaggeration of the agricultural laborers. The word hind applied to them by the *Times*, suggests nothing opprobrious, being merely Anglo-Saxon for laborer, and whatever contempt may inhere in its ordinary use results from the general qualities and condition of the class to whom it is applied. Utterly without education, enjoying no possibility of acquiring any and equally precluded from the chances of earning more than a scanty subsistence, the class has been heretofore the least favored of the British population. But secure them adequate remuneration for their labor, such remuneration as in many parts of England is now warranted by the demand, and they will be placed on an equality with other classes of workmen. And to effect this reform is the object of the movement whose progress is recognized by the *Times*. On account of the general access of supply under the demand for labor, the subject is encompassed with difficulties which no change less radical than revolution could wholly remove. It may be that revolution is destined to be the grand and satisfactory remedy; but in the meantime it seems little better than mere misconception and confusion of thought, from our own fortunate position with respect to population and territory to derive reproaches wherewith to disparage a kindred people, who are trying to make the best of their old civilization without tearing it up by the roots.

We have no class corresponding to the English farm laborers only because under the conditions of the country such a class can not remain unchanged. Its opportunities are so ample and its various stimulus to exertion is so powerful that all but the vicious almost immediately rise above the social rank in which they were born or come into the country. There is, however, no reason to fancy that our present happy state will last forever, and in the meantime it is perhaps well for us to anticipate the possibility of social and political problems before us in the future, which may hastily tax the forbearance of other nations as well as our own ingenuity and patience.

## THE DUTCH IN THE EAST.

According to repeated cable dispatches, the Dutch are pressing vigorously on with their preparations to renew in September the war in Acheen. The subject is one of considerably greater interest than some of the newspaper fraternity seem to suppose, nothing less than the fortunes of many millions of people and the rule of vast tracts of luxuriously fertile territory depending on the final result of the conflict. It appears to have been entered upon by the Dutch in a bungling way, which did no credit to either their civil or military sagacity, and which, in fact, might well enough remind one of the vein of truth running through Washington Irving's satirical sketches of the administration of New Amsterdam. The Dutch have had the subjugation of Acheen in view for several years. Thus, it is well known, that in handing over, eighteen months ago, the possessions on the west coast of Guinea to Great Britain, they were purchasing the withdrawal of the protectorate which that power had long exercised over the northern part of Sumatra. And yet when the time arrived for the long meditated expedition against the Sultan of Acheen, they were quite unprepared to strike an effective blow. In the first place, the ships conveying the troops reached the coast of Sumatra at the very season of the year when the change of the monsoon made it perilous for them to stay, and might make it impossible for them to get away; and in the second place, only a few of the soldiers were furnished with breech-loaders, and many of the cartridges provided were unadapted to the guns. The fact is said to be that the Dutch were confident that the mere appearance of their flag on the coast would suffice to frighten the Sultan into surrender, and if he should prove obstinate, they expected that his subjects, known to be disaffected, would rise up and compel him to accept whatever conditions the invaders might choose to impose. How egregiously the Dutch were deceived in all these agreeable anticipations is already known; and Canadians that there is foundation for the charges.

Japan has just negotiated a loan in England of $12,000,000, issuing for it twenty-five year seven per cent. bonds, for the payment of which the faith and revenues of the government are pledged. These bonds were issued at 92½, and were all subscribed for in three days, the quotation having since risen to 98¾. The proceeds have nearly all been sent to Japan in gold, silver and Mexican dollars, and are to be devoted to the completion of the Yeddo and Osaka Railway, a line of about two hundred and fifty miles, and to the improvement of various public buildings.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle," and "peddling owls in Athens" have [illegible]ally been accepted as the types of the super[illegible] in business; but such enterprises would [illegible] seem to be more absurd than taking a cargo of turf-peat to Ireland. This, however, is what was recently done, the turf being procured in Holland; and what is more remarkable is that the adventure was a success, and yielded a profitable return to the bold projector. The explanation is that while one-third of Ireland is bog, there is not enough skill and energy there to manufacture it into peat for the purposes of fuel.

## THE WALWORTH VERDICT.

The verdict in the Walworth case appears to give almost universal satisfaction. Indeed, the promptitude with which the case was brought before the Court and the entire conduct of the trial seem to indicate a new departure in the criminal administration of the metropolis. In the management of the case, from beginning to end, in the selection of Jurors, in the bearing of the Judge, in the examination of witnesses, and in the speaches of the lawyers, it would, we fancy, be not easy for the most critical or captious reader of the report of the case to detect or point out any important deviation from the rigorous principles of a court of justice. It was manifest throughout that the persons interested in the case entertained neither purpose nor desire to thwart justice or juggle the law.

Few who witnessed or have read an account of the trial will, we suppose, doubt that the verdict was the right one to render under all the circumstances of the case. By the law as laid down in the New York statute of 1873, a person to become guilty of murder in the first degree, must have the deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed; while every intentional killing without deliberation or premeditation, is murder in the second degree. Under this law young Walworth was tried, and by its accordance with the law, in view of the evidence, the verdict must be judged. That Walworth when firing the pistol, intended to kill his father, there could be no doubt; he did not himself deny the intention. Some evidence was produced which seemed to prove that before leaving his home in Saratoga he had resolved to commit the deed, either absolutely, or conditionally, as an alternative, if he should fail to settle satisfactorily the troubles of his family. But no such purpose was made so apparent as to leave no room for serious doubt, to the benefit of which doubt the culprit was entitled. In deciding this question the jury were most likely somewhat influenced by the evidence produced respecting the morbid condition of mind and body to which Walworth had been for some time subject. Though not at all insane, in the ordinary meaning of the word, he was more liable than a person in health hastily to draw from his father's words or acts the inference of imaginary hostile purpose on his part, which may have prompted the sudden resolution to take his life. And in connection with young Walworth's morbid condition, the result of family troubles for which the father was responsible, it is not impossible that the odious and disgusting character of the elder Walworth, fully disclosed in the course of the trial, may have had influence upon the mind of the jury in deciding upon the origin of the murderer's intention. Certainly the letters and conduct of the father were shown to be such as to indicate madness; and having transmitted an insane tendency to his offspring, he acted in a manner adapted to develop and mature in him the seeds of the disease. Jurors are at best mere mortals, and they may have found it simply impossible when weighing the conduct of the son, wholly to forget the traits of the father, however irrelevant in the eye of the law they may have been as to the merits of the case. By finding him guilty of murder in the second degree, they made him subject to no light punishment—imprisonment for life at hard labor.

The New York *World* returns with renewed vigor to the effort to make the Democratic party the embodiment of the Free Trade policy. The adoption of that policy, it thinks, would reclothe the dry naked bones of its party with flesh and breathe into it the breath of life its collapsed lungs. A few Democratic writers here and there, it says, hesitate and hold back, but everywhere, out of Pennsylvania, which the *World* abandons as hopeless, the large majority of Democratic journals concur in its views. It is hopeful and jubilant, therefore, over the prospect of again manning its abandoned piratical craft, and of sailing out on its voyage of Death to American Industry, with the black flag of Free Trade flying at its mast-head.

It may be all just as the *World* says, about the general concurrence of the Democratic press and its plans, but we have not so read the signs of the times. Yet what of it? Supposing it to be true, what difference does it make? The Democratic party has always been a Free Trade party, covertly, if not openly; and the adoption of Free Trade as the distinctive characteristic of the party will not change its real attitude in a single respect. There will be a boldness and a frankness about it, though there is little doubt in the minds of intelligent Canadians that there is foundation for the charges.

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### Mr. Colfax and the Credit Mobilier.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes to that paper that Mr. John T. Drew, a lawyer, and member of the firm of Drew, Bliss and Holmes, of this city, who has been in Europe for twenty-six months, is the bearer of a letter to the Court of Justice, and who has returned therefrom since the adjournment of Congress, has forward to Judge Black, a statement setting forth in positive terms the fact that he was with Oakes Ames when the latter procured the issue of the check, that he saw the check; saw the cashier in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House pay it, and saw Colfax's own hand the money to a gentleman in the lobby, whom he (Drew) did not know. Mr. Drew, who kept a diary, says he saw the money on the 20th or 22d of June, 1868, and remembers that the top bill on the package of money was a fifty dollar bill, and a fifty of the denomination of $500. Th a testimony confirms Cashier Dillon's recollection that he paid the $500 check to Ames in large bills. Mr. Drew, it is understood, is ready to make oath to his statement if necessary.

### Curious Stones.

The Denison (Texas) *News* says that about two miles east of that place there is a piece of timber land, and in the timber are a number of stones of a peculiar character. They are of a dark color, of various shapes, some what resembling iron, and vary in size from a pound to a ball five feet in diameter. open they are found to be hollow and filled with fine, dry sand. Another remarkable thing is that some of these stones contain a female skeleton, while in some it is of a dark gray color. In some instances all three colors are found in the same stone, the same being neatly deposited in layers. The outside crust is apparently composed of sand and iron, and is easily broken or perforated by a sharp instrument. The stones are scattered over several hundred acres in that immediate locality, and the *News* has not heard of their being found elsewhere.

### How Chicago is Rebuilt.

The Chicago *Advance*, a religious newspaper, has the following striking paragraph: "It is fervently to be hoped that no 'early closing' movement will be set on foot in Chicago. Substantial as most of our new blocks are, our architect has made no provision for such distinctions, and as it is, nothing but jack-screws have saved a dozen of the most imposing structures in "Rebuilt Chicago" from tumbling down. Even before their roofs were on, the Tremont House, the Union building, the Stinger block, etc., proved too heavy for their crumbling foundations. Architects are sometimes thought to take on a good many airs, but there is no man who is more quiet and modest than an architect while directing the operations of a jack-screw brigade in replacing an inadequate foundation."

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Henry Morgan, of Aurora, has shipped to New York one hundred and twenty-bunches of black Hamburg grapes, weighing two hundred and thirteen pounds, quite a number of the bunches weighing over fourpounds, the average being nearly two pounds each.

The Genessee (N. Y.) *Co rier*, of Friday, says: "There are in this vicinity acres of wheat, all headed out, the stalks of which are not to exceed from four to eight inches in length. P. G. Vary has shown us samples not over four inches from the root, and headed out."

According to Mr. James M. Bugbee's article in the *North American Review*, on "Fires and Fire Departments," the Boston Fire Department is the most expensive one per capita in the world. It cost some $850,000 last year to run it, independent of extraordinary expenses caused by the great fire.

A boy in West Utica, a few nights since, awoke at once to the knowledge of a dismal optic, and the fact that he a somnammulist. He had been in the water, swimming, nearly all the hot afternoon, and in his dreams still divided the sportive wave. Then he dreamed he wanted to dive, and so he dived. When the house got through rocking he found himself standing on his eyebrow.—*Utica Herald*.

The experiment of planting pine seed on the waste lands of Eastham, Massachusetts, is reported to be a complete success. A thousand acres of land are now covered with thrifty pines from seed sown. The land thus covered, but for this protection, would have been a heap tract of shifting sand. As a consequence, too, game has increased, and quail, plover and other birds are plentiful, while foxes are by no means scarce.

A trial has been made in England of what is called an "unsinkable boat." It is made of boiler plate, shaped somewhat like a flask, air being supplied through tubes. The boat upon which the trial was made is capable of holding sixteen people, and is fitted up with lockers, seats and table. The experimental trial is said to have been successful.

New Jersey, although the twentieth State in population, is the sixth in the value of its manufactures, which are steadily increasing. Newark is the third city in the Union in the value of its manufactured products. The potteries of Trenton are most extensive than any others in the country; the glass manufactures are large, and more than one-half the zinc products in the Union are mined and made in New Jers y.

A new wood-carving process has been invented by a Frenchman, who claims that his machine will produce wood carvings at the rate of a yard a second, and at a cost of about one per cent. of those executed by hand labor. The operation consists simply in passing the wood between cylinders forming matrices. The material, it is stated, is not deformed, and greater density is given to it by the pressure, while the sculpture is as delicate as that made by the chisel. The process can be used for producing cornices, furniture decoration, and similar ornamental work.

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In 1846, Mr. Boatwright, while on a visit to Southern Illinois, where he formerly resided, took the war fever and joined Capt. Dyer's company of mounted volunteer infantry, bound for the seat of war in Mexico. At the battle of Vera Cruz he was severely wounded in the shoulder, and not being able to be removed, was placed in the house of a Mexican lady, near the battle ground. As the duty on his company, and he was not heard of at the close of the war, he was placed on the list of the dead, and his land warrant issued to his family, who proceeded to dispose of his memory in the family burying ground, in Franklin county, Boatwright, Tennessee, did not die. He was tenderly nursed by a dark-eyed senorita, a daughter of the lady at whose house he was left, and when, after the numerous ills of suffering, he was restored to health and his wound healed, he found himself a captive to the charms of the beautiful senorita, and he married her and settled in Vera Cruz. His letters to his relatives having miscarried, and information coming to him that his family had removed from Franklin county, he ceased writing to them. In 1849 he went to California, and afterward settled in Texas. Twenty years after the close of the war the family in Franklin county heard from him, and learned that he was in Honduras, and were sent to California and to Mexico, but failed to learn any tidings of him, and he was given up for lost. A few months ago R. M. Boatwright of Texas received to see a letter written by his brother to an old friend in Franklin county the name of whose name, was respected to find that the brother who was mourned as dead for twenty-six years, was still living."

### Mr. Colfax and the Credit Mobilier.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes to that paper that Mr. John T. Drew, a lawyer, and member of the firm of Drew, Bliss and Holmes, of this city, who has been in Europe for twenty-six months, is the bearer of a letter to the Court of Justice, and who has returned therefrom since the adjournment of Congress, has forward to Judge Black, a statement setting forth in positive terms the fact that he was with Oakes Ames when the latter procured the issue of the check, that he saw the check; saw the cashier in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House pay it, and saw Colfax's own hand the money to a gentleman in the lobby, whom he (Drew) did not know. Mr. Drew, who kept a diary, says he saw the money on the 20th or 22d of June, 1868, and remembers that the top bill on the package of money was a fifty dollar bill, and a fifty of the denomination of $500. Th a testimony confirms Cashier Dillon's recollection that he paid the $500 check to Ames in large bills. Mr. Drew, it is understood, is ready to make oath to his statement if necessary.

### Curious Stones.

The Denison (Texas) *News* says that about two miles east of that place there is a piece of timber land, and in the timber are a number of stones of a peculiar character. They are of a dark color, of various shapes, some what resembling iron, and vary in size from a pound to a ball five feet in diameter. open they are found to be hollow and filled with fine, dry sand. Another remarkable thing is that some of these stones contain a female skeleton, while in some it is of a dark gray color. In some instances all three colors are found in the same stone, the same being neatly deposited in layers. The outside crust is apparently composed of sand and iron, and is easily broken or perforated by a sharp instrument. The stones are scattered over several hundred acres in that immediate locality, and the *News* has not heard of their being found elsewhere.

### How Chicago is Rebuilt.

The Chicago *Advance*, a religious newspaper, has the following striking paragraph: "It is fervently to be hoped that no 'early closing' movement will be set on foot in Chicago. Substantial as most of our new blocks are, our architect has made no provision for such distinctions, and as it is, nothing but jack-screws have saved a dozen of the most imposing structures in "Rebuilt Chicago" from tumbling down. Even before their roofs were on, the Tremont House, the Union building, the Stinger block, etc., proved too heavy for their crumbling foundations. Architects are sometimes thought to take on a good many airs, but there is no man who is more quiet and modest than an architect while directing the operations of a jack-screw brigade in replacing an inadequate foundation."

## STATE NEWS.

A young German, John R. Bernstean, was